MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Referendum Result -- Cairo radio reported that 81.3 percent of the eligible voters cast their votes in the referendum on Vice President Husni Mubarak's presidential candidacy, with 98.46 percent approving Mubarak. An earlier radio report on the preliminary results of the referendum spoke of 100 percent approval of Mubarak in six districts of Al-Minufiyah Governorate.

Airport Explosions -- Cairo radio cited an Interior Ministry statement as saying that two explosions occurred at Cairo International Airport among luggage being unloaded from a Maltese Airways plane that had come from Tripoli. The parcels blew up 15 minutes apart, injuring three security men and one aircraft service worker.

However, JANA claimed that the official Egyptian version of the airport incident was an attempt to misrepresent the fact that a "revolutionary act" had been carried out against the government. Tripoli radio said revolutionaries had attacked Cairo airport with bombs.

Security Measures -- Cairo radio broadcast the texts of four orders issued by the interior minister concerning the maintenance of national security. The orders forbid the harboring of anyone believed guilty of disturbing public safety; the withholding by community officials of information on anyone believed to be in possession of firearms, ammunition or explosives; and the wearing, manufacture or distribution of uniforms and related attire by unauthorized persons.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Libyan-Sudanese Relations — MENA reported Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri as having said in a New York TIMES interview given in Cairo that he expects Libya to invade the Sudan via Chad in the near future and that the Soviet Union is promoting such action. He added that the Libyans have stepped up bombing raids on villages on the Chad-Sudan border. Numayri went on to say that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is seeking to create a Sudanese government-in-exile with a view to overthrowing the present Sudanese Government. In an interview with AFP, Numayri characterized Al-Qadhdhafi as such a threat that he should be liquidated by any means possible. Earlier, Cairo radio had reported that the Sudanese leader said in an interview with the Beirut paper AN-NAHAR that Sudan may resort to a "preventive war" to eliminate the threat to his nation represented by Libya. Commenting on the AN-NAHAR interview, Tripoli radio cited Western diplomats as saying that Numayri was delirious as a result of the As-Sadat assassination and that his statements were those of a madman or hashish smoker.

Arab League Summit -- AFP reported Arab League sources in Tunis as saying the league summit scheduled for 25 November is still set to open on that date, despite requests by some Arab countries to postpone the meeting until the situationin Egypt is clarified. According to an earlier AFP report citing the Tunisian daily AL-AMAL, the Egyptian Government had suggested a brief postponement after having been approached by some Arab governments about possible Egyptian participation.

Khamene'i Inauguration -- Tehran radio broadcast a live relay of the Majlis session in which 'Ali Khamene'i was sworn in as Iran's new president. Speaking to the Majlis prior to the inauguration ceremony, Khamene'i praised Iran's political leadership for sacrificing a large number of martyrs -- unlike most countries in which, he said, leaders are less likely to suffer than their followers.

Khomeyni Defense Representative -- In a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appointed Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as his representative on the Supreme Defense Council.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported the execution of 22 Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Bandar-e 'Abbas, Dezful, Sar and Amol. According to other radio reports, revolution guards arrested five Mojahedin in Kerman and pursued armed dissidents near Rasht and Sanandaj. Meanwhile, Mashhad radio reported that Mojahedin attacked a guards headquarters in Mashhad, killing one person, and that dissidents shot and seriously wounded a Neyshabur government supporter. Citing AZADEGAN, AFP reported that unidentified commandos wrecked a major television relay station in Mazandaran Province.

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STATEMENTS, COMMENTARIES ON THATCHER'S VISIT

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD130934 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA made the following observations regarding the recent visit of Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, and her irresponsible statements about Afghanistan in an interview to a BAKHTAR correspondent today.

A Pakistani news agency reported that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, paid a short official visit to Pakistan on October 8, 1981, and during her stay in Islamabad held discussions with Ziaul Haq, the military ruler of Pakistan.

According the Pakistani news agency discussed among other issues the question of military cooperation between Islamabad and London.

Mrs. Thatcher promised an increase in the military assistance to Pakistan and stated that she would give due attention and consideration to the requirements of Pakistan for war materials. Similarly, the British prime minister pledged the provision of increased financial aid to over two million pounds to the Afghan murderous escapee bands.

Although her stay in Pakistan was for 16 hours Mrs. Thatcher could find the time to visit the camps of the so-called refugees in the vicinity of Peshawar where she delivered an anti-Afghanistan and anti-Soviet speech and instigated the counterrevolutionary lackeys to ever further boost their terrorist and subversive activities against the DRA.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA added it may be recalled that Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, had paid a visit to Pakistan late in March this year.

During his stay in Pakistan, Carrington visited one of the hideouts and a training center of these mercenaries in Baluchistan and encouraged them to intensify their armed aggression against the DRA.

The abovementioned facts clearly testify to the direct and open participation of high-ranking British officials in the subversive activities against Afghanistan. Of course, it is an evident fact that interference in the internal affairs of the DRA now forms a part of the official policy of the Government of Britain.

In the end, the spokesman of the vinistry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA stated that the political line followed by the British Government is a clear violation of the basic norms of internatinal law and the UN Charter.

The goal and objective of this policy is a violation of and encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of DRA and therefore not in conformity with normal diplomatic relations between countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while expressing its indignation and its hatred over the hostile activities of British top-ranking representatives, states that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be compelled to draw necessary conclusions for the said facts and to hold the Government of Britain fully responsible for the likely consequences.

Kabul Commentary

GF110523 Kabul International Service in Urdu 1330 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although British Prime Minister Thatcher's tour during the past 2 weeks was short and hectic, she found time to visit Pakistan and the Pakistan-DRA border. Mrs Thatcher is the only head of government that has visited this border region for many years.

Her aim in making this tour was to mislead international opinion, and she chose the conditions in the DRA for this purpose. Mrs Thatcher said that the Afghan problem can be resolved only with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the DRA. She said that this is a very complicated problem.

The legal DRA Government has invited a limited Soviet military force to stop the counterrevolutionary actions that the enemies of the Afghan revolution have initiated against the people of this country. If this aggression, which is being carried out from Pakistan with the backing of the imperialist powers, could be stopped there would be no need for the limited Soviet military force to remain in the DRA. The Soviet Government has said this repeatedly and clearly. If she could have arrranged such a line of action, the "Iron Lady" need not have visited the difficult Afghan border region.

Her tour aimed, as her actions revealed, to provoke and accuse and such behavior can hardly be expected from a responsible government leader. Mrs Thatcher has openly declared that she is working and praying for an end to the revolutionary and legal DRA Government. What answer should such a shameful statement receive?

Mrs Thatcher has also promised 2 million pounds in aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries living in Pakistan. Meanwhile, the BBC announced recently that British military experts have begun training terrorists, who will be later sent to the DRA. This means that the British prime minister -- in collusion with Washington, Beijing, Cairo and Islamabad -- is helping external aggressors and at the same time is shedding crocodile tears over the Soviet presence in the DRA. Mrs Thatcher wants the Sawr Revolution to drown in its own [word indistinct]. No, our revolution will (?never) drown. The only way to normalize conditions in the DRA is the way that was pointed out in the statement issued by the DRA Government. All other remedies are useless and do not provide a long-term and effective solution to the problems of this region.

According to the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said recently that the Afghan problem could be resolved within weeks if the United States would not oppose such a solution. Indira Gandhi has said that although Pakistani officials have expressed their willingness to consider the recent DRA proposals, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has rejected them.

Instead of taking a constructive view of this problem, Mrs Thatcher has rejected the precautionary measures taken by Ziaul Haq to reach an understanding of the DRA's stand. [sentence as heard] Her attitude shows that the West does not want to resolve this problem but wants to further aggravate the situation in the region. By providing financial and military aid, they have involved Pakistan in Washington's aggressive designs. They are dreaming of the hegemony of international imperialism.

BAKHTAR on Military Aid

LD120846 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0458 GMT 12 Oct 81

[By BAKHTAR political observer]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- The British Government, following that of the United States in every detail, is going to expand its military relations with the Pakistani military. The White House intends to use Islamabad as a ready tool in its adventurist policy not only on the subcontinent but in the vast area of Southwest Asia, the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Washington spared no funds for Pakistan's arming. The American press mentioned 3.2-3.7 billion dollars in this respect, but, according to some data, even larger sums are allocated for this purpose. It is enough for Ziaul Haq to merely state that his country is threatened by the "Soviet expansionism" or by Afghanistan, the peace loving country, which in fact is an object of undeclared war, waged from the Pakistan territory, and immediately the huge funds of money to buy supersonic fighers, tanks and other hardware are available for him.

England, a relic of an erstwhile mighty overseas empire, is now in no position to make the same significant share of military aid to Pakistan. But, nevertheless, London tries its timid best. As the BBC reported recently, the British Navy commando unit's instructors have for two years been training the special commando unit of the Pakistani Armed Forces, presumably in anti-terrorist operations.

That's to say to fight hijackers of the civil planes, "conspirators" of different kinds, including the internal opposition's members and other "subversive elements". But at the same time there is certain information that this precious "experience" of the British Special Service will be immediately passed to the Afghan bandits, operating in Afghanistan from across the Pakistani border.

It is a dangerous game, dangerous first of all for the Pakistani ruling circles. Do they in Islamabad understand that? It is obvious that when Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, announces in Islamabad that the relations between Britain and Pakistan have assumed new dimensions because of the "potential threat" to Pakistan she does that not out of love with the Pakistani people, but just to further the imperialistic goals of hers and her American partners. The real potential threat to Pakistan lies in rejection of the idea of nonalignment and following the course of alignment with the forces which are deeply hostile to the perspectives of peace and tranquility in this region which were clearly shown in the statement of the Government of DRA of August 24. This statement alone might lead to elimination of all the potential threats not to the Afghan people alone but to the Pakistani and Iranian peoples as well.

COMMENTARY ON FURTURE ROLE FOR U.S. IN EGYPT

LD130928 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By BAKHTAR political observer]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- Two small items of news attracted the attention of the public, especially in the Middle Eastern countries, because they are of prime concern to the Arab states and adjacent regions.

The Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ said that United States were planning to stockpile unassembled planes in Israel, to be mounted on the spot should they be needed. This step, the paper added, is being taken in accordance with the "strategic cooperation" agreement, worked out by Tel Aviv and Washington recently.

The second item is that of the Washington POST. The Pentagon, it said, plans to send B-52 bombers nonstop to Egypt next month. The bombers, the story goes on, will take off from a strategic air command base in North Dakota, bomb a target in Egypt and return back nonstop using in-flight refuelling.

Why so frantic an activity of the American militarist circles? It is obvious that the U.S. strategists are eager to consolidate their military grip on the Middle East with the help of "friendly regimes" as soon as possible.

There is a skeleton, ready for that plan to be realised: It consists of a system of military bases with the stronghold of Diego Garcia island in the heart of the Indian Ocean. The tentacles, spreading from there, will reach far out to Somalia, Oman, Egypt and Kenya, where sub-bases for the notorious "Papid Deployment Force" of the U.S. Army are being hastily prepared.

Look, when considering these plans, at the map of the mentioned regions and you will easily see, that practically no Arab country, Iran, and nearly all the littoral Indian Ocean states could feel safely out of range of the modern means of aggression, which the Pentagon is going to station there. Add to that, that the first contingent of the "Rapid Deployment Force" under the flag of so-called "multinational forces" will settle in Sinai in April 1982, after Israel returns the peninsula to Egypt. In this light it is worth noting that U.S. State Secretary A. Haig after Sadat's funeral chose to meet President-designate H. Mubarak, Sudan's President J. Numayri, Somalia's President S. Barre and a representative of the Omani Sultan Qabus. All of them are known to have given to the Pentagon military "facilities" of different kinds.

But the White House reckons all this insufficient. The adventure of bomb-throwing by B-52 in Egypt has only one meaning for the peoples of this vast region: The Pentagon intends to keep them permanently in the very center of the bombsight. As for stockpiled and unassembled American planes on the Israeli soil, they actually will be placed at the complete disposal of the Zionists, to be used "should they be needed" for purposes like the infamous attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center; in other words -- for terrorising the Arabs, who confront the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary Camp David accords. The threat of expansive American deployment from Indian shores to the Mediterranean waters and beyond constitutes a very real danger for the sub-continent of Hindustan, where Americans are going to obtain the Pakistani base of Gwadar and in exchange for that to literally stuff Pakistan with modern arms as their gendarme in the region. These dangerous plans of the White House's global strategists must be met with a decisive no of all the peace-loving forces of the world, particularly of this region which is a prime target of the imperialist anti-popular designs.

PRESS CLAIMS REBELS HAVE KILLED 500 CLERGY

LD131026 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- About five hundred religious leaders and patriotic clergymen of Afghanistan were martyred by the counterrevolutionaries during the years after the April Revolution.

This was disclosed in an article carried by HAQIQAT-I-INQILAB-I-SAUR (THE TRUTH OF APRIL REVOLUTION) today. The martyred included popular and prominent learned men like (Mawlavi) Nasrullah, (Syed Kamal Abbass), (Mawlavi Asadollah), all of whom enjoyed great respect among people.

Apart from murders, the counterrevolutionary bandits also arsoned many mosques and in some places burnt holy books in the process. 400 copies of holy Koran, for instance, were burnt when a madrassah attached to a mosque in Qonduz was put on fire. The bandits put on fire more than one thousand small and big religious schools (madrassahs) all over country, together with their libraries stocked with holy books including holy Koran and books of Ahadith (saying of the prophet Mohammad).

The bandits had also placed a bomb in the mosque of the Shrine of Fourth Caliph in Mazar-Isharif, which fortunately was discovered and defused.

In spite of the conditions of continued subversion and undeclared war, the Government of the DRA is determined to maintain and preserve mosques and holy places. It is carrying out extensive work to restore and repair the religious places, congregational mosques and other places of worship.

GANDHI RETURNS 9 OCT FROM MELBOURNE CONFERENCE

BK101001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister has described the just concluded Commonwealth summit at Melbourne as a great success. Mrs Gandhi was talking to newsmen at the airport on her arrival in New Delhi last night after a 17-day visit to Indonesia, Fiji, Tonga, Australia and the Philippines. She was given a warm welcome as she alighted from the Air India Boeing. Those present at the airport included her Cabinet collegues. several chief ministers, MPs, civil and military officials and a large number of party workers.

Mrs Gandhi said that at the Melbourne summit, leaders of various regions of different blocs and the nonaligned countries having divergent views sat together and discussed matters frankly and in a friendly atmosphere to reach some agreement.

When asked to comment on ASEAN, the prime minister admitted that India and ASEAN countries have different points of view, but India firmly believes that efforts should continue to find areas of cooperation. India has been trying to improve her bilateral relations with every ASEAN country.

Asked to comment on the Khalistan Movement, Mrs Gandhi said that it is the foreign press which is blowing up the issue. Describing it as an anti-national act she observed that the movement is foreign-based. Mrs Gandhi said that the wide press coverage of the hijacking has not given to Khalistan issue any more importance.

GHANA PRESIDENT CONCLUDES STATE VISIT 12 OCT

BK130915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The President of Ghana, Hilla Limann, was given a ceremonial sendoff when he left New Delhi this morning after a 3-day stay in the capital. He has gone to Agra. Later, he will visit Bangalore and Bombay before leaving for Accra on Thursday. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, a number of her Cabinet colleagues, diplomats and others.

Biding farewell to the distinguished visitor, President Reddy said various agreements signed between India and Ghana are a good foundation for a substantial expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries. He said the Indian Government has greatly benefitted from President Limann's views and assessments of world affairs.

In his reply, the Ghana president expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him. He said he is leaving New Delhi with the satisfaction that the talks between the two sides have been useful in further strengthening their bilateral relations.

GANDHI CALLS FOR NAVAL VIGILANCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK131628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister has called for the utmost vigilance by the navy in view of the increased tension in the Indian Ocean. Inaugurating the senior naval officers conference in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said the induction of sophisticated naval weapons in the region has increased the threat.

The prime minister congratulated the navy officers for increasing domestic production of sophisticated weapons. She urged them to safeguard the country's maritime interests, including the exclusive economic zone.

Earlier, welcoming the prime minister, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Perera pleaded for strengthening the naval aviation to provide effective technical air support to the fleets in the area.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ROMANIA 18 OCTOBER

BK101019 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister will pay a 3-day official visit to Romania from October the 18th on her way to attend the North-South summit at Cancun in Mexico. Mrs Gandhi is visiting Bucharest at the invitation of the general secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. The prime minister will be accompanied by senior officials.

SOVIET OIL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 10-DAY VISIT

BK101021 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] An eight-member Soviet delegation headed by Takoyev, the Soviet deputy minister for oil industry has arrived in the capital on a 10-day official visit to the country. The Soviet delegation will discuss with Indian oil experts identification of new oil and gas fields and also review the progress of the ongoing Soviet-aided projects on oil industry. The delegation will also call on Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi.

SOVIETS AID IN DRAWING UP OIL EXPLORATION PLAN

BK111715 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is working on an integrated strategy to give a big thrust to both the off-shore and on-shore oil exploration programs. This was stated by Chairman of the Commission S.P. Wahi in an interview with PTI. He said a 10-year plan has been drawn up by Indian and Soviet oil experts at Dehra Dun for the exploration and development of prospective on-shore areas.

About the new oil finds on the eastern coast, Wahi said various tests are being carried out to find out the reserves there. Two or more wells will be drilled for the purpose. The flow of oil from the first well is now about 2,000 barrels a day.

Wahi described the gas struck in Tripura as very promising.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER RETURNS TO DELHI

BK140316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The external affairs minister, Narasimha Rao, has said that the recent visit of the prime minister, and his own, to some of the ASEAN countries have helped in achieving better understanding with then. Mr Rao, who returned home last night after a visit to Malaysia and Burma was speaking to the newsmen at the Delhi airport. He said he had been able to discover a lot of common ground though our views were not identical on some issues.

Referring to his visit to Rangoon, Mr Rao said that he had useful talks with Burmese leaders. He expressed the hope that there would be considerable expansion of economic relations between the two countries. India will be sending a trade delegation to Burma next week to explore the possibilities of increased economic cooperation.

FINANCE MINISTER ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

BK111434 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Finance Minister R. Venkataraman has said the outlook for the forthcoming North-South dialogue at Cancun in Mexico is bleak and gloomy because the rich nations are resorting to a conservative and monetarist policy.

Venkataraman was speaking to newsmen at Delhi Airport this morning on his return from the United States after attending the annual general meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Earlier he also attended the Commonwealth finance ministers conference at the Bahamas.

Commenting on the general attitude of the advanced nations, Venkataraman said they are going to be tight on the aid program. Developing countries have not succeeded in raising the allocation on special drawing right beyond December this year. The finance minister said India's request for a $5.6 billion loan will come up before the executive board of the IMF on the 9th of next month. India has satisfied all the guidelines and it is up to the management of the fund to ensure its passage.

Referring to the reports on Washington's opposition to the loan, he said the executive director of the United States on the IMF had not opposed it. The newspapers have given their own interpretation of some remarks made by the U.S. secretary of treasury.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEMBER REFUSED PRC VISA

BK121612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The Indian parliamentary delegation, which is going to China, for a UN sponsored conference on population, has taken up the issue of refusal of a visa to one of its members with the appropriate UN officials. An External Affairs Ministry spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Government of India is aware of the problem, but it is not involved in it at this stage. The conference is opening in Beijing on the 27th of this month. The Chinese refused a visa Mr T.A. Rajkumar, speaker of the Arunachla Pradesh Assembly who is a member of the delegation.

ASSAM AGITATION LEADERS ISSUE 14-POINT CHARTER

BK130533 Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Assam agitation leaders have not softened their attitude at all on their demands in their latest communication to the centre.

If anything, the 14-point charter that they sent to the government some days ago takes even a harder stance on many points.

The document says that the agitation leaders will, on humanitarian grounds, accept to retain in the state the foreign influx of up to 1951. However, on the issue of the 1961-71 entrants, which has been the sole stumbling block in the many rounds of talks held so far, the agitation leaders have insisted that the entire people who fall in this group be removed from the state and dispersed all over India within 6 months of their detection.

While the demand of disperson had figured on and off in the talks with Home Minister Zail Singh, with senior officials and in secret conclaves, there had been no mention so far of setting time limits on the government action.

The other major demand is for the expulsion from the state and eventual deportation of all those who illegally entered Assam after 1971, the year independent Bangladesh was formed. The government is already committed to this, but has repeatedly made known its inability, on humanitarian and legal grounds and also domestic and interational commitments, to disturb the pre-1971 entrants.

While there was no indication as to when the talks between the centre and the agitation leaders would begin, it is understood that Home Minister Zail Singh will review the situation during his visit sometime next week to Assam and other northeastern areas.

On the modalities of identification, the agitation leaders insist that the government act on the regulations under the provisions of existing directives against Pakistani infiltrators.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ATTACKED BY MOB

BK131555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] A press note has been issued by the district magistrate of Nawabshah stating that this morning an unruly mob in Moro town, instigated by some miscreants, attacked the office of the assistant commissioner of Moro, under whose supervision unauthorized encroachments [not further identified; presumably squatters on government land] had been removed. The hooligans caused some damage to the office furniture and later stopped traffic on the national highway.

The press note added that the miscreants obstructed traffic despite repeated warnings and refused to disperse. Consequently, the police had to use teargas to clear the highway. The police have arrested several of the miscreants who instigated the people on charges of hooliganism.

The situation in Moro is now fully under control.

THATCHER ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE 8 OCT

BK090759 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Talks were held in Rawalpindi today between the visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Both the leaders were assisted by their aides. Later, Mrs Thatcher told newsmen that the situation in this area with particular reference to Afghanistan as well as wide-ranging regional problems were discussed. She said the security and stability of the Gulf region and the conflicts in the Middle East were particularly discussed in the light of tragic events in Cairo. She said the solution of the Afghanistan problem lies in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. However, the question is how best to achieve this objective. She said there have been moves by the Islamic countries and the European Community and efforts must continue to find ways for the end of the occupation of Afghanistan which is not acceptable to the world at large.

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain would continue to play a constructive role and use its influence at the United Nations aiming at the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. She said Afghanistan was a nonaligned country and Britain believes that every country has the right to decide its destiny and it should be decided without the occupation troops.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain would continue to demonstrate its support to Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which has added new dimension to the very close relations existing between the two countries for many years. She praised the efforts of the Pakistan Government in looking after over 2 million Afghan refugees which is now the largest refugee problem in the world. She said the efforts of the Pakistan Government are being looked at with admiration by all the countries. She promised an additional 2 million pounds to relieve their sufferings.

Replying to a question, she said the Afghan refugees were extremely grateful to Pakistan for everything which was being done for them, not only by the Pakistan Government but also by the people in the area where the refugees tents were situated.

SHAHI REITERATES NONAGGRESSION PACT OFFER

BK101230 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has reiterated Pakistan's offer for an Indo-Pakistan nonaggression pact as a means of allaying fears expressed by India with regard to the proposed American package of economic assistance and military sales to Pakistan.

In an interview with the weekly INDIA ABROAD, he said Pakistan is not going to amass massive armaments and that is why, (?he) said, he does not understand the Indian reaction to the arms sale. He quoted an Indian defense expert as saying that even if Pakistan got over the next 6 years all the F-16 fighters, the disparity in high performance aircraft between India and Pakistan will still be six to one.

Agha Shahi posed the question in these circumstances: What was there for India to fear about? He pointed out that the economic aid and arms sale arrangement now being considered by the American Congress, Pakistan did not make any request for American arms. They were instead offered by the United States. The political basis of the Pakistan-U.S. relationship was that it should be compatible with Pakistan's stand as a nonaligned country and its support to the Islamic Conference decision about the Middle East question, Palestine, Jerusalem and Gulf security. He said these relations are based on sovereign equality. The Americans have also accepted the position that they will not request of Pakistan bases or similar facility or ask Pakistan to align itself with them in a strategic consensus. He said the geopolitical situation is that strengthening Pakistan means automatically strengthening peace and stability.

POSSIBLE FRANCO-INDIAN ARMS DEAL REPORTED

GF091543 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT in Urdu 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Oct (APP) -- It is believed that Indian Prime Minister Gandhi will visit France next month to sign an agreement for the purchase of arms and military equipment. This was revealed by the Kuwaiti weekly SAWT AL-'ARAB in its 22 September issue.

The weekly says that India is finalizing a deal to purchase 150 Mirage-2000 aircraft and other weapons. The magazine says that international circles are viewing the present arms race between India and Pakistan with concern, although Pakistan has no desire to initiate an arms race and is willing to discuss previous arms reduction agreements.

The periodical noted India's policy of large-scale arms acquisition, in view of which Pakistan's apprehension about its safety is justified.

PRESIDENT HAQ ON LIBYA, PEACE PROPOSAL TO INDIA

BK121145 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the government is in possession of lots of information concerning the murder of Chaudhry Zahur Elahi and the investigation of the case is still going on. Talking to newsmen informally in Rawalpindi this morning after inaugurating the International Trekking Convention, he, however, said that it would be inappropriate to divulge this information at this stage as it might affect the course of the investigation. He said as soon as the investigation is over the nation will be taken into confidence.

In reply to a question about the sufferings of Pakistanis in Libya, the president said the government had sent a high-level delegation to that country to look into the matter on the spot when Libya responded to the request made by the Pakistan Government in this connection.

About the reported imprisonment of 12 Pakistanis in India, the president said Pakistan has asked the Indian Government to make available necessary information about the detention of these persons.

Asked if India had made any response to the Pakistani proposal for a no war pact, the president expressed the hope that there would be a positive response from India.

RETIRED GENERAL ON U.S. FACTFINDING MISSION

GF131440 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Brig A.R. Siddiqi (Retd): "Factfinding or Second Thoughts?"]

[Text] Chairman Clement Zeblocki of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has detailed a "factfinding" team for Pakistan to make "an assessment of public opinion in this country on the proposed U.S. package deal, the Afghanistan issue and other related regional and global questions."

The "apparent" objective of the U.S. mission, according to newspaper reports, is to meet persons belonging to a "cross-section" of public opinion as well as principal government departments and "sound them out" on the new relationship between Pakistan and the United States and to "collect their assessments of the regional and global issues."

This looks like a tall order -- almost too tall at the staff officers level. Would this amount to reopening what has been already wrapped up and settled in principles? "Sounding them out" on the new U.S.-Pak relationship is like calling into question the very basis of the emerging equation, already blessed and approved at the highest level of command in both countries.

President Ronald Reagan reaffirmed that Pakistan and the United States "have laid the foundations for a relationship which will stand the test of time and vicissitudes of a changing world." (Washington, Sept 22). In an obvious reference to the formalization of the U.S.-Pakistan deal on September 15, President Reagan said: "I am happy that only last week our two governments successfully completed the extensive consultations we have had, looking towards building a relationship between our two countries on the basis of trust, mutual respect and sovereign equality."

President Ziaul Haq expressed similar views on the U.S.-Pakistan ties at a news conference on September 24 in Quetta. He said that the new U.S.-Pakistan relations enjoyed the support of the people of this country. "It is up to their expectations."

He went on to say that during the last 4 years, it was the "new Pakistan-U.S. relations which enjoyed the popular support at the national level after the Islamization process."

The people of Pakistan, he asserted, were fully behind the government in developing a new relationship with the United States. He said that the package had been endorsed during public debates in Karachi and Lahore.

The above statements were made at the highest command level backed up by months of detailed staff work and negotiations. Logically the next stage should have been the implementation or the operational stage to get things moving ahead according to plan. Once the commander selects his objective, it is for him as much as for his staff to maintain it at all events. Vacillation at the operational stage may spell defeat and disaster.

Admittedly, the entire U.S.-Pakistan arrangement (package in this context would be a misnomer as the deal, it appears, remains to be wrapped up as yet) has all along been subject to the U.S. Congressional approval, and Pakistan had known and accepted that position without reservations. Even the formal statement of the Pakistan Government spokesman (Sept. 15) reaffirmed that. It said that the program of U.S. economic assistance to Pakistan over the next 5 years was discussed with Mr Peter McPherson and his delegation and a "mutually satisfactory agreement, subject to congressional approval, was reached."

However, the all-important Congressional approval is one thing and the reopening of the whole issue at the grassroots by "making an assessment of public opinion in this country" is quite another. The exercise that the current U.S. factfinders mission contemplates to undertake at this advanced stage should have been a closed chapter not to be reopened for one revision after another. If that be so, it would only mean stalling the whole process and the end of the brave effort that has gone into initiating it.

Back-tracking at this stage could seriously damage the process itself beginning from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which had necessitated a reappraisal of the U.S.-Pakistan relationship. President Jimmy Carter made an offer of help to Pakistan, which the latter dismissed as pitifully small and inadequate. Furthermore, President Carter's overemphasis on the impossible precondition that Pakistan abandon its peaceful nuclear research program, to qualify itself for U.S. aid, also precluded any meaningful effort toward evolving greater mutuality of interest and singleness of purpose in the region.

In January last, President Reagan, after his electoral victory, was installed in the White House and initiated the current phase of closer understanding and mutual strategic cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was the first to visit Washington to discuss with his American counterparts the nature and extent of the U.S. assistance to Pakistan mainly in the context of the threat to its own security and that of the region. This was followed by Mr James Buckley's visit to Pakistan, and a number of other exchanges at expert level and finally a second visit by Mr Buckley.

Short of the Congressional approval, the statement of September 15 seemed to have set the final seal of approval on the U.S.-Pakistan arrangement, at least as far as the essentials were concerned. The latest U.S. move to throw open the whole issue once again to public debate, therefore, can be understood only in terms of certain second thoughts that may have occurred to U.S. policy planners, and there are positive indication to support the gloomy thoughts. There had been suggestions already downgrading the type of hardware intended for Pakistan.

Of this, America's administrative commitment for the phased supply of a number of F-16s to Pakistan has been widely commented upon. In India particularly the F-16 affair has caused excitement approaching panic. While the aircraft are yet to arrive, it is being argued that these would imperil the so-called strategic balance in the subcontinent that has always been weighted in India's favor.

In the United States itself, opinion is getting to be more and more divided on the issue. While most congressmen cannot imagine Pakistan ever posing a military threat to India, they would much rather have their country to pay more heed to India's sensitivities on the sale of F-16s to Pakistan.

Some of the congressmen even suggest a fifty-fifty mix of F-16's and F-5's for Pakistan. One of the important private witnesses testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr Selig Harrison, opposed the promised supply of F-16s altogether. Instead, he recommended the F-5G, Tigershark, interceptor. F-5G is the advanced version of F-5B, Freedom Fighter, and F-5F, Tiger, series -- produced by Northrop.

Perhaps F-5G proves to be a better interceptor than F-16 but it is at the mock-up stage yet; and it will be some years before it is commercially produced and is ready for foreign sales.

Another private witness, Prof Stephen Cohen, also opposed the supply of F-16s to Pakistan while advocating urgent steps to make Pakistan self-reliant in defence needs.

"We must help Pakistan to help itself." Prof Cohen, however, propounded the theory, not altogether relevant to the case, that Pakistan should be regarded as a part of South Asia and not Southwest Asia. Geographically, Pakistan is a part of both; and the compulsion to identify it more with one than the other is hard to understand.

Perhaps the most intriguing part of the Foreign Affairs Committee staffers mission is to find out what possibly can be Pakistan's reaction in the event of an opposition in the U.S. legislature to the proposed package. That is almost like using the microscope where the mirror would do. Pakistan's deep sense of frustration over "an opposition" to what can be rightly regarded as a settled affair, in principle at least, is a foregone conclusion.

The staffers' mission is also scheduled to visit India where they will "undertake a similar exercise." Why should India be brought into a purely bilateral arrangement, waiting to be implemented shortly, also leaves one wondering.

What is to be clearly realized and accepted at this stage is that without a firm and unexceptionable commitment on America's part to Pakistan's security the whole talk of a new bilateral relationship may well become an exercise in futility.

MAJLIS SPEAKER ADDRESSES SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

GF130824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0535 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Speech by Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Majlis session in Tehran on 13 October -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Ladies and gentlemen, our colleagues: You have heard that the imam has replied to my letter in which he shows his trust in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Congratulations are in order for our esteemed colleagues and the noble Iranian nation for this trust the deputies have obtained from the imam. I thank the magnanimous imam, the founder of the Islamic Republic, for considering the majority of the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly worthy of expressing opinions [words indistinct] for running the country.

What is of primary importance here is that I, as the speaker of this assembly and with the permission of you colleagues, inform the imam of the nation that we completely guarantee that we will use his trust correctly and in implementation of Islamic laws. The assembly has proven its determination, as was expected by the imam and the Islamic nation, to support the complete implementation of Islam. It does not want anything but Islam. The Majlis is simply not prepared to approve things in the name of Islam which may be pleasant to only a few. Moreover, it is not prepared to see harm done to any of the laws of Islam. We consider it our duty, as the basis of the revolution, to ensure the implementation of true Islam.

This immense trust by the imam has made our duty more burdensome. If up to now we worked as legislators, now we have a more important duty. If, God forbid, in our work we went to extremes and offered the people something that deviated from Islam then we would have undertaken a great responsibility and would have to answer to God. We hope to be able to prove in action our faithfulness and [words indistinct] and respect for basic Islamic laws and will not allow anyone to deviate from the true and noble course of Islam.

The first order of business today is to conduct the swearing in ceremony for the president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin, our dear brother and esteemed president, His Excellency Khamene'i. His excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court and the members of the Council of Guardians, head of government Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Mr Mahdavi and the Cabinet ministers are here. A number of self-sacrificers of the revolution and those who have lost their health for the sake of the revolution are also here today, including the families of a number of martyrs. We hope that the swearing in ceremonies today in this esteemed assembly -- in the present circumstances and when we have been able to partically eradicate terrorism -- is an omen of a safe and constructive future.

I have a few words to say regarding the swearing in ceremony and the presidential elections before we begin and I also ask that the brothers give guidance to us and to society by their words during today's ceremonies. Fortunately, the enormous and wide-spread participation of our society and people in the election -- when all elements had gathered to (?convince them) to reject it -- made us more hopeful of our future and more certain of our way. The vote of over 15 million for Mr Khamene'i shows the serious and deep support of the people for the clergy. Despite what those opposed to us and the rule of the clergy said and advised people -- all their poisonous propaganda -- the people showed that they have the deepest trust in the clergy and [words indistinct] of the people are the clergy who have passed their test.

The life of our brother, the esteemed president, is clear to our people -- his student days, his struggle and his popularity which began growing following the victory of the revolution. If the people were not happy with our revolution then they would have been unhappy with him. If the people were unhappy with the clergy then they would have been unhappy with him.

If they were unhappy with those in authority during the revolution then they would have to be unhappy with him. The vote for him is a vote for the imam, a vote for the clergy, a vote for the revolution, for the Majlis, for the imam's line, and a vote condemning the counterrevolutionary (?philosphy). Therefore, we are very happy that in these circumstances where we have the vote and the faith of the people behind us we can continue the road we have chosen. [Chants are heard of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to [words indistinct] and the United States"]

KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES MAJLIS PRIOR TO TAKING OATH

GF131105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0550 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Speech by Iranian President-elect Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i prior to his swearing in at the Iranian Majlis in Tehran on 13 October -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today's ceremonies are emotional for this sincere brother of yours since it is putting into words and confirming that which exists when the presidential post and its duties are accepted. As is clear to all dear brothers and sisters, the adherence to and the carrying out of all oaths and promises are in accordance with the same holy verse and all [Koranic] verses which urge us to carry out promises. The ceremonies are emotional for me, because our society and people from top to bottom, during these 2 1/2 years and particuarly during the past year have created a picture of loyalty and fidelity to oaths and promises and this proud picture is constantly in front of our eyes. [Koranic verse and short passage indistinct]

Carrying out promises and acting in accordance with one's covenant and pledge, under very difficult conditions does not apply only to the lower classes of our society. Everywhere the upper classes usually do not have to struggle with (?life-destroying) problems. Commanders usually have less of a chance to attain martyrdom in wars. Leaders and organizers of the country are less likely to suffer hard and bloody events. It has not been so in our society. We are proud that we have among the rows martyrs such as the late Ayatollah Beheshti. This is not a small thing. We are proud that among the government authorities and people's representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly we have a large number of martyrs. We are proud to have the name of a president and a prime minister on the list of martyrs; this shows that in our society adherence to social oaths is not limited to a special group. In such an atmosphere and with such an epic and with such enthusiasm and commitment in carrying out the pledges and promises, I, as a president, am responsible to a nation and am about to take a specific oath today in front of you who are the representatives of the nation and their nucleus.

In my opinion this is very important. First of all, I am about to undertake duties for which I take an oath. These duties are based on the Constitution. Secondly, according to the words of the Lord of the pious: Rights have two sides to them [Arabic verse]. You who are the representatives of the nation have undertaken some duties. I, therefore, refer to them. [as heard] The duty I have to the nation is to make a positive response to the people's trust in me and the trusteeship I have been given. This is not small a task. When 16 million people vote at the polls, and if we assume that for every person who voted there is one who could not vote for some reason, then that is a total of 32 million. This means that in a society of 36 million, 32 million people are unanimous in their views concerning one issue. This is amazing and inexplicable!

What are we to do about this amazing thing? I thought to myself that the first thing to do is to find out what the people voted for. Did they vote for a person named Khamene'i or did they vote for an event? It is clear that people do not vote for a person. It is clear that people do not fully know any individual. They do not rely on an individual all the time. They have no responsibility to an individual. They voted for an event. This can clearly be recognized in the person of a clergyman who is fond of the struggle and involved in the revolution and who is faithful to the tenets of Islam.

When we find such a clergyman and observe that people are vote for him, then it becomes clear what they are voting for. When they vote for a clergyman this means voting for Islam. The people are certain of the clergy. They know that what they want -- Islam, independence, nonalignment, resistance against threats, not being fooled by or being playthings in the hands of international politicians -- such things are embodied in the clergy. The history of the past 100 to 150 years in our country is witness to this. Our struggle [revolution] is another witness to this. That is why the people vote for a clergyman. A vote for the clergy is, therefore, a vote for independence, for Islam and the Islamic nature of the revolution. It is a vote to blind the deviationist line under whatever name it goes by. Whether it is liberalism or leftist American lines or philosophical or blasphemous inclinations and such. The people voted for this. When I though about it, I reached the conclusion that such a large number of votes and such emotions -- and as the imam said in such a short period and without any propaganda -- and without too much activity shows that the emotions are for the Koran, for Islam, the revolution and the fight against the superpowers and all that we have been saying -- what we have been saying during Friday prayer sermons and speeches.

However, in my view, there are certain duties which on a reciprocal basis will fall on your shoulders, whether as a number of expert individuals who are engaged in making decisions in a place called the Islamic Consultative Assembly or whether as a representation of the nation. I think I am here talking to you in the same manner as I did 2 weeks ago when I was here making a preagenda speech. This is what has come to my mind. Think about it and you may consider larger or lesser things. The first thing the people want is guidance.

The second thing is that in the stormy history of our republic it unfortunately suffered a period when the president misunderstood the meaining of the office of president and assumed that the president is the same as a monarch. This is what happened and over a year of our republic was wasted on an illness which had a cure. Fortunately, it was cured. We thought at the time that there was no cure. Then we realized that when the Almighty wishes it the cure is very simple. We were suffering from this illness. The president thought that a group of people, a lot of people -- his vote was 50 percent less than the one for this president -- had voted for him making him their master and the master of everyone. This was the assumption of a person who is devoid of any knowledge about our social and Islamic culture. Such a way of thinking resulted in reactions in social circles, including the Majlis. I think that one of the duties that the brothers and sisters must feel today is to put aside such misapprehension. That is, there should be not [words indistinct] with respect to the president's position as before. You should aid the president. If you, the Majlis, do not aid the president then he will be unable to carry out the duties that I am about to swear to.

This help is aside from guiding and directing; is helping by action. It is in helping to pursue the lines of policy. If this decision is not made by the Majlis which is the highest organ in the country and which embodies the future of the nation and the country and our future and history, then the president is unable to carry out his burden both as the president and in the Cabinet.

We have had many shortages and problems in society. They have to be eliminated. One shortage is that of experienced manpower resources who should [words indistinct]. This in itself creates other problems for us. What can solve these problems and shortages to a great extent and clear the road for the person who is going to move as the president is your help and kindness. I ask for this aid and support from you brothers and sisters for your brother. I hope never to lack help and so long as we live I hope I shall be able to carry out this great burden. [Chants are heard of "God is great; Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to [words indistinct] and the United States"]

I have other things to say, but will not take your time at the moment. I hope to return here in the near future and tell you brothers and sisters the many other things that must be said. This is not only the home of the nation, but also the home of the members of the government and also the president -- who is a member of the nation. We have to come to you in our work when we have problems and you as the representatives of the 36 million people must solve the problems and make the work continue. This is an immense gathering. There are the representatives of the people, members of the government, the dear self-sacrificers, the living martyrs, each of whom is a brilliant star. The families of the dear martyrs who are the [words indistinct] people of our history. [Words indistinct] their husbands or parents for God [words indistinct].

KHAMENE'I THANKS BREZHNEV FOR MESSAGE

LD131116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i today sent the following cable to Moscow in reply to the cable of congratulations from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Thank you for the message of congratulations which you went on my election as the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I hope that the increase in the awareness and the all-round uprising of the oppressed masses will bring the world's nations together.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BANI-SADR, KURDS DISCUSSING FORMING ALLIANCE

NC101337 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party is discussing joining the National Resistance Council set up in exile by ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the leader of the People's Mojahedin, Mas'ud Rajavi, the party's representative in Europe said here today.

The Kurdish representative said that the negotiations with the front were making good progress. He added that the Democratic Party's leader, Abdorrahamn Qasemlu, had backed the move in a radio broadcast from Kordestan on October 6.

The representative said that contacts had taken place between the outlawed Mojahedin and the Kurdish Party inside Iran, and that the results of the Paris negotiations would soon be officially announced.

VARIOUS MESSAGES ADDRESSED TO EGYPTIAN MUSLIMS

Montazeri Speech

LD111502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Following the uprising of the Egyptian people against the world-devouring imperialism, a message, addressed to the Muslim and combative Egyptian people, was sent by Ayatollah Montazeri. Here is the text of the message made available to the Central News Unit by the office of Ayatollah Montazeri:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the Muslim and combative Egyptian people, may God's hand be with you. Your Islamic development has entered a new phase with the annihilation of the Egyptian pharaoh, the important pawn in the first shameful and enslaving Camp David agreement, and focused world attention on the dimensions of your genuine movement.

Now the big colonialist governments, particularly America and its illegitimate child, Israel, have become terribly frightened of the uncontrolable repercussions following the annihilation of their disreputable pawn. Available indications point to the fact that America anticipated your Islamic and popular movement, that it was planning to appoint someone else once the mercenary As-Sadat disappeared from the scene. America has an extremely bitter memory of the millions-strong mass movement in Iran which, receiving its inspiration from the life-giving school of Islam and led by a descendant of Ibrah[illegible], is now being tested and developed in your homeland. America, together with its collaborators, has applied all its political, economic and military might to prevent the export of the revolution and stifle it within the revolutionary Iranian homeland. However, the events and changes taking place inside the region's countries, particularly Egypt, testify to their defeat.

The assassination of the traitorous As-Sadat, which clearly demonstrated the growth and flourishing of your Islamic movement, is a conclusive response which has brought about a new testimony in support of the evolution of the movement in Egypt and its deprived and tortured people.

The deprived Muslims of the world expect the great Egyptian nation to make use of this God-given opportunity and prevent the ruling pro-American regime to (?reorganize its forces), thus giving its seal of official approval to all the colonial agreements and then turn your country, as in the immediate past, into a secure base for America and Israel, these enemies of Islam and the great Islamic umma.

The ulema, clergymen, eminent preachers and free mufties must accept the responsibility of leadership in leading and mobilizing the people and, like their brothers in revolutionary Iran, welcome dangers, prison and martyrdom at the forefront of the people. The Muslim and combative university students, who are the future hope of the Islamic world, must dispense with all their factional differences and resist the regime's pressures and threats, by relying on God and following the prophet's path and other great Islamic imams.

The Muslim and brave Egyptian Army, having launched a new movement, must not allow itself to have its hands stained with the blood of Muslim Egyptian people, thus taking a permanent stand against the people. The army must join the ranks of the people as soon as possible, by relying on God and with all its weapons. It must defy and refuse to obey the dependent and foreign-agent commanders. The Muslim Egyptian masses must weaken the morale of the enemy by making maximum use of mosques, Friday and congregational prayers as well as going on roofs and shouting the glorification of God, just as their Iranian brothers and sisters did, thus making themselves heard throughout the world. You must always be wary of America's unceasing plots in your propaganda both inside and outside the country; for America is trying to distort your Islamic and popular movement by using such labels as leftwinger and foreign intervention, thus preventing its general attraction.

In conclusion, I condemn the brutal killings of a number of our Muslim brothers and sisters in the religious town of Asyut at the hands of the Egyptian police and voice the sympathy of the Iranian nation for that land's Muslims. God bless you all.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 11 October 1981

Guards Urge Uprising

GF111735 **Tehran** PARS in English 1720 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, Oct 11 (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) in a message addressed to the Muslim people of Egypt called on them to rise up and overthrow the unpopular regime in their country.

Part of the message said that Egypt's Muslims bore a heavy responsibility and future generations would accordingly judge on them by their actions. They should rise against imperialism and exploitation and expel the enemy. The message stressed that according to Imam Khomeyni, while the Egyptian Government was weakened, unstable, the opportunity was ripe for the Muslim people of Egypt to put the leftovers of the decayed and anti-Islamic and unpopular regime to flight by crying out "Allah o Akbar (God is great)," and chanting the dictum "neither East nor West" but only an Islamic republic under the leadership of their alert and committed ulema and thereby dignify themselves.

The message further said that all the people in the world understand well enough who are running affairs in Egypt and that these days the notorious imperialists and Zionists all are shedding crocodile tears for As-Sadat. These lines' presence in the Islamic country of Egypt indicates the weakness of their contemptible satraps in Egypt as well as their intention to dominate the Muslims of Egypt and the region as well. The IRGC, in the continuation of its message to the people of Egypt, further said, "it is incumbent upon you to punish these enemies of God and of His religion and not to allow them to further jeopardize the honor and dignity of the Muslims and the Arabs."

In another part it said, "We are assured that the brave nation of Egypt will cut off the hands of the U.S. and Zionist mercenaries by the unity of their noble people, ulema, and army and will inflict blows on imperialism and Zionism just as Iran did. The nation of Egypt should rise to establish an Islamic system and should foil any conspiracy and intrigues by reliance on Allah and also by avoiding minor differences. They should exert all their powers to fight the U.S., the Quds-occupying regime and the West or East, and the nation of Egypt should rest assured that they will finally triumph.

Mashhad Friday Imam Address

GF121812 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 12 Oct 81

["Excerpt" of message issued by Mashhad Friday Imam Ayatollah Shirazi to the Egyptian nation -- no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Now that with the [word indistinct] and the power of God the Egyptian pharoah -- the (?symbol) of tyranny and oppression and the obvious agent of the criminal United States -- has been annihilated, the dawn of a new life is visible and the establishment of an Islamic government of justice is possible. The flames of anger of your brave nation are going to deposit the ashes of the rest of the disgraceful regime and the other lackies of imperialism and the enemies of Islam into the waves of the Nile River.

All Muslims of the world, and especially those nations which have arisen, and the Muslim and revolutionary nation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in particular are looking upon you. We have faith that you will enjoy the kindnesses, help and favors of the Almighty in your devine goal. You will have the aid and full support of the Muslim nations and liberation movements, above all the support of the freedom-loving and Muslim nation of Iran.

May the imam's prayers give you inspiration toward your glorious goal. You should arise and revolt. You should know that the Almighty's promise of establishing God's government of justice all over the world is legitimate. With God's will, with the faith, dedication and endless power of you chosen ones, this day is near.

We guarantee you that it is with the wise leadership of [words indistinct] relying on God and inspiration from dear Islam with the power of faith that the Islamic revolution of Iran has been guided so wisely. This wise leader, with God's will, will also be able to guide you, the esteemed Egyptian nation, to liberation from the yoke of the pharaohs' colonialism [as heard] and to achieve your Islamic revolution. You will enjoy the full support of Marje'at-e Taqlid [the highest religious authority to be emulated], seminaries and clergymen until victory is achieved.

MAJLIS SPEAKER REQUESTS KHOMEYNI GUIDANCE ON LAWS

LD111310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 81

["Text" of letter sent by 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, to Ayatollah Khomeyni; date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the grand ayatollah, Imam Khomeyni. As your eminence is aware, some of the laws passed by the Majlis are aimed at organizing general affairs and the nature and requirements of interests, or obviating corruption. These laws must be temporarily added to subsequent decrees and then implemented. In fact, they deal with the implementation of decrees, Islamic policies and aspects whose rejection is not called for by sacred rights. It is in connection with these laws that there emerges a need for the allocation of guardianship [velayat] and the authority of the leadership which, according to the Constitution controls the three branches.

In view of these points, we ask you to assist and guide the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

[Signed] Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani

Khomeyni Reply

LD111312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 81

["Text" of 11 October reply by Ayatollah Khomeyni to letter from 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Whatever concerns the safeguarding of the Islamic Republic order, that whose implementation or rejection would result in the disruption of the order; and whichever is necessary, that whose implementation or rejection would result in corruption and whose implementation or rejection would result in error [haraj], once the majority of deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly recognize the topic in question, they are authorized to ratify and implement it, while stressing its temporary nature, providing the topic is certain and is automatically cancelled once the matter is dealt with. However, it must be emphasized that should any of the officials responsible for its implementation transgress the prescribed limit he will be recognized as an offender and will be prosecuted and dealt with in accordance with religious laws.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

SPEAKER APPOINTED TO SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD131108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Decree issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on 13 October -- place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. May your beneficial virtues be continued. Your Excellency is hereby appointed as my representative on the Supreme Defense Council. Most exalted God willing, you shall supervise and look into other relevant departments while performing the tasks entrusted to you within the Council.

I pray to most exalted God for Your Excellency's success.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 13 Oct 1981

MAJLIS APPROVES BILL ON ABSENTEE MP'S 13 OCT

LD132012 Tehran PARS in English 1716 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS) -- In today's Majlis session a single article bill to which a double urgency was attached concerning the truancy of a number of Majlis deputies not attending Majlis sessions regularly, was submitted to the Majlis by a number of deputies. After some discussions the urgency of the bill was approved. The single article bill reads as follows: "Any deputy who is absent from the official open sessions or committee without any authorised reason, for more than 30 days consecutively or 60 days sporadically or a total of 100 hours, and also any deputy who, due to old age or illness, is unduly absent from the Majlis more than four months in a year will have his credentials on the request of 15 Majlis deputies. Again raised in the open session of the Majlis and after hearing the points of those in favour and against, a new vote would be taken on his credentials."

In this session five Majlis deputies, including a woman deputy, were elected to take part in the forthcoming session of the Asian session of the Interparliamentary Union which is to be held in the People's Republic of China. The next session of the Majlis is scheduled for Thursday, October 15.

HOUSING MINISTER LEAVES FOR INDIA, USSR

LD092120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the minister of housing and urban development, Mr Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi, left Tehran for Bombay this morning at the head of a delegation. The few-day trip to India and the USSR is aimed at learning from the experiences of these two countries in the field of housing. Several deputies of the ministry and several experts in urban development affairs are members of the delegation. The minister and his delegation, after meeting Indian officials and visiting several cities in that country, will go to the USSR.

ENVOYS IN HAMBURG, FRG, RESIGN, DEFECT

NC100930 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Iranian consul-general in Hamburg, his two vice-consuls and the director of the mission's financial section have resigned in protest at the tide of executions in their country and requested political asylum in West Germany.

The consul, Kamran Malik, said today that the group contacted West German authorities yesterday.

He said the situation at the mission had been unbearable recently, since the arrival of eight members of the "Khomeyni secret service", who kept a round-the-clock armed watch.

RUMOR OF IRAQI PRESIDENT'S DEATH DISCOUNTED

LD131710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Before beginning the news in full it is essential for us to tell you that this afternoon a rumor was circulating in Tehran about the death or assassination of Saddam [Husayn]. We must inform our dear compatriots that no such report has been carried by any news sources and it is possible that this is a plot hatched by the hypocrites and the minigroups subservient to imperialism. All our dear Muslim compatriots should remain vigilant to these plots and should not allow the opportunist hypocrites the chance to make capital out of this counterrevolutionary propaganda.

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

French Diplomats 'Involved'

LD132342 Tehran PARS in English 1726 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS) -- A hideout belonging to the Monefiq [hypocrites organization] was discovered on Monday in Kandavan Street in Tehran and three Monefiq members were killed and a number of others were arrested.

According to AFP, one of the French Embassy officials was present on the scene of the clash and requests were made to him to help one of the terrorists. AFP also claims that the presence of the diplomat was "incidental" but some eyewitnesses say that his presence was not so "incidental" but the terrorists had informed the French Embassy and some foreign reporters prior to the incident had invited them on the scene, thus enabling them to report so-called on-the-scene events for the enemies of the Islamic Revolution abroad.

PARS NEWS AGENCY tried to contact the French Embassy five times since Monday until 14:00 hours Tuesday to speak to the embassy officials about the incident. In these telephone contacts, recorded by PARS, the French officials refused to be interviewed on the matter and they neither confirmed or denied the reports from eyewitnesses about the prior knowledge of the French officials about the incident. AFP did not elaborate as to whether the French diplomat had been successful or not in helping a terrorist to flee.

TV Station Wrecked

NC140729 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Oct (PARS) -- An armed commando has wrecked a major TV relay station serving north Iran, the newspaper AZADEGAN reported today. Quoting police in Mazandaran province, it said the unidentified attackers held two guards hostage while wrecking the station yesterday afternoon. Several of the gang were killed when their getaway car crashed, the paper said.

Safehouses Found in Kerman

LD132012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kerman announced the following: Through the vigilance and efforts of the brother guards and the constantly vigilant people of Kerman, during the past weeks two safehouses of the hypocrites were discovered in this city. One of these houses was the communications center for the American mini-group of hypocrites in the province. Five people were arrested in this safehouse.

The second safehouse was part of the military operations network of the hypocrites. The hypocrites used to plan their military operations in this house. In this safehouse two persons were arrested and one was killed during the clash and chase.

Guards, 'Hypocrites' Clash

LD132104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Gilan has announced that in a clash yesterday between the brother guards and three hypocrites, traveling in a Citroen car in the village of (Sia Salaq) near Rasht, one hypocrite was killed, one was wounded and the third took advantage of the night darkness and fled through the woods in the vicinity of the region.

Guards Clash Near Mowjez

LD131826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Quoting the Public Relations Office of the Central Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Central News Unit has reported that, following the pursuit of armed elements of the pro-American minigroups by combatants of the guards corps in the vicinity of the hamlet of (Mowjez), the revolution forces on the morning of 11 October clashed with counterrevolutionary elements in the hamlet (Ramshart) on the Sanandaj-Dehgolan-Kamyaran axis. After a 4-hour clash two anti-people's elements were killed thanks to fire opened by the revolution combatant forces; three were wounded and the rest fled from the scene. Our own forces did not suffer any casualties during this clash.

'Hypocrites' Attack Guard HQ

GF131614 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Mashhad Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Public Relations Office, the Islamic Revolution Guards Patrol Headquarters of 4th District situated on Mashhad's (Khaja Ravi) street had been attacked by U.S. agents belonging to the terrorist hypocrite organization. A brother member of the mobilization who was cooperating with this headquarters was martyred.

The report adds that the four terrorists launched their attack from a Peugeot car with G-3 and Kalashnikov rifles and handgrenades. As a result, brother 'Ali Baghban, member of the mobilization, was martyred and brother Mohammad Ebrahim Faruzi, a headquarters security official, was wounded. The guards and security officials of the headquarters opened fire on the terrorists, but due to crowd of people at the scene of incident, the brothers could not take serious action.

According to the same report, investigations are underway to identify the attackers.

3 'Minigroups' Members Arrested

GF131626 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Through the continuous efforts of the brother members of the Bushehr and Borazjan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, a member of the enemy's mercenary minigroups was arrested in Bushehr. Two others were arrested in Borazjan. They were charged with terrorist activities and planting explosive devices and handed over to the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court.

'Hypocrite' Dies in Explosion

GF131600 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A bomb exploed at 1900 yesterday on Hedayat Street in Shiraz and left one killed and two wounded. The bomb was planted in a Peykan car by two hypocrites and counter-revolutionary girls. As a result of the explosion, one of the hypocrites was killed. The other, who was wounded, managed to escape. A 2-year-old child who was with the hypocrites to divert the attention of security officials was also wounded and was admitted to the hospital.

According to reports, three bombs planted in various parts of the city were deactivated and confiscated by security officials.

18 Arrested

LD122144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit and the PARS report that with the revolution guards' efforts and the 36-million intelligence organization's cooperation 18 members and elements of the counterrevolution and Mohareb [those who wage war on God] minigroups were arrested in Tehran, Khorramabad, Shushtar, Bushehr and Borazjan as a result of raids on two hideouts. A large amount of arms and ammunition, including grenades, radios and several typewriters were seized.

5 Handed Over to Prosecutor

LD121902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] PARS reports that with the brother guards' vigilance and the 36-million intelligence organization cooperation, five elements of the Mohareb minigroups have been arrested in Shushtar and have been handed over to the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's Office.

Arrest in Behbahan

GF111425 Ahavaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] According to a report from the Public relations Department of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Behbahan sent to the Central News Unit in Ahvaz, a member of the hypocrites organization who was involved in setting places on fire was arrested last night with the assistance of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization.

NVOI: AS-SADAT MET A PREDITABLE FATE

TA091955 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Tragic End of Treason to the Nation and Service to Imperialism")

[Text] Dear compatriots: As had been predicted, As-Sadat met the same fate that his colleague, the deceased shah, met in another form. This is the final and unavoidable fate of all those statesmen and political figures who, in order to preserve their shaky position, bow to their imperialist -- and above all American -- masters, and who surrender the independence, freedom and the interests of their nation to their Western overlords.

Like the deceased shah, As-Sadat, contrary to the interests of the Egyptian Arab nations, preferred dependence on the United States and collusion with the cursed offspring of the United States, Israel, to cooperation and solidarity with the Arab nations, and in particular with the Palestinian people. As-Sadat kept all political, social and trade union freedoms from the people and from all strata that support Egypt's freedom and independence and that oppose the influence of imperialism He closed down progressive newspapers and forced into silence writers who told the facts. The Egyptian security orgnization, like the security organization of the deceased shah, by resorting to torture, fabrication of dossiers, and terror, either murdered, imprisoned, or forced into exile many of Egypt's revolutionary strugglers, whether religious or nonreligious.

As-Sadat, contrary to the interests of the toiling Egyptian people, cancelled all the reform measures of the former president -- the late An-Nasir -- aimed at nationalizing industries, creating a national technology, and improving the life of the toilers. He once again allowed the dependent capitalists and the middlemen of Western monopolies, especially American, to dominate the Egyptian economy. By his coliusion with Israel in connection with the treacherous Camp David agreement, he committed the greatest treason against the Arab nations and, in particular against the struggling Palestinian people, and in fact he stabbed the Palestine liberation movement in the back.

As-Sadat's regime, in fact, transformed Egypt into the United States' military base for stationing units of the Rapid Deployment Force, and into a bridgehead for aggression against the countries of the region, and for plots and subversion against the nations of the Persian Gulf region, especially against our heroic nation and the glorious revolution of Iran.

By blindly following his American masters, and contrary to all human and moral standards, and by ignoring the unselfish support and the large-scale economic and military assistance of the Soviet Union to the Egyptian nation during the rule of the late An-Nasir for struggle against the Israeli occupiers, As-Sadat unleashed an extensive propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union by resorting to slander, accusations and fabrication of historical facts. Anti-Soviet policy was transformed into the fundamental part of the foreign policy of As-Sadat's regime. The consequence of all those who blindly, or through ill-will, fanaticism, or mental prejudice step into the path of the dangerous anti-Soviet policy, willingly or unwillingly, ultimately will fall into the lap of U.S. imperialism.

As-Sadat's regime transformed Egypt into a base for the preparation and training of counterrevolutionary mercenaries and the former regime's gang and remnants -- from the notorious Ashraf to Zahedi, the half Pahlavi, Farah and other enemies of the Iranian revolution. As-Sadat, on orders of his American masters, was shamelessly proud that he was keeping under his wings the Iranian and Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The course that As-Sadat's regime and he himself had adopted was the path of treason to the Egyptian the Arab nations, and to the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements of the region, and the path of escalating the military presence of world-devouring America in our region.

It is not without reason that world-devouring America and its allies are mourning As-Sadat's death, and have put all their military forces in the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean on a state of alert fearing the cresting of the revolutionary wave in Egypt and in other captivated countries of the region. However, the Egyptian nation and the captivated nations of our region are no longer ready to accept and tolerate the As-Sadats and puppet regimes like his. All those who follow in As-Sadat's footsteps will meet his and the accursed shah's ominous and wretched fate. The bullet that pierced As-Sadat's brain also pierced the heart of U.S. imperialism, and is an ignominious defeat for its aggressive and interventionist policy.

The Egyptian nation has a glorious history of struggle against colonialism, despotism and imperialism, and on the basis of unity of all revolutionary forces within the country and solidarity with all the struggling nations of the region, it will undoubtedly put an end to the domination of world-devouring America and its puppets.

U.S. INVOLVING SAUDIS IN ANTI-IRANIAN PACT

TA131456 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington Is Concocting Another Anti-Iranian Pact"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: World-devouring U.S. imperialism cannot leave Iran alone, because it has lost its biggest strategic base in the region in the feature of the former regime. Sometime ago Secretary Haig, in response to a question by one of the correspondents, considered Iran as one of the countries that has priority in U.S. foreign policy.

They have come to the conclusion in Washington that simultaneously with the implementation of direct plots against our Islamic Republic, they must draw their puppets, such as the leaders of the Saudi Regime who are the enemies of the Islamic Republic and our nation's glorious revolution, into the destruction front against our homeland.

Washington's overt and covert deals pertaining to the sale of the AWACS system, refueling planes, missiles and other military hardware to Saudi Arabia is evidence of this fact. Washington intends to use this transaction with Riyadh to escalate its military presence in the Near East. They do not conceal in Washington the reason that ruling circles in the United States devote particular attention to the Persian Gulf region. For, it is no secret to anyone that the oil of the Near East provides about 80 percent of the energy required by Western Europe and Japan and a considerable part of the fuel requirements of U.S. industries.

The present U.S. administration is constantly repeating that the Near East, including Iran, is part of the so-called zone of vital interests and national security of the United States. It is on the basis of this imperialist theory that the Pentagon is escalating U.S. military presence in this region. It is obvious that the aim of the constant escalation of military presence in the Near East and in the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean is, above all, to preserve the plundering interests of U.S. monopolies in this richest oil region, and also to crush liberation and anti-imperialist movements in this area. Alarm over the development of revolutionary movements and the certain influence of our nation's revolution in all the countries of the region have forced the United States to resort to futile and adventurous measures, especially against our nation and our revolutionary gains. However, our ever-alert nation is on the scene. Our homeland's true revolutionary forces and all the countries of the region will ultimately rube the mouth of world-devouring America in the dust.

GENDARMES, PESHMERGA CLASH IN BUKAN REGION

JN131523 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1340 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bukan -- The correspondent of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan reports from Bukan that on 9 October 1981 several cars carrying guards and mercenaries and supported by seven helicopters belonging to the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran advanced in an attempt to launch a savage attack against the village of (Saraw) in the Bukan region.

As soon as the enemy forces got there, the Bayan forces' peshmergas confronted them valiantly. Soon afterward, the mercenaries, guards and helicopters began a heavy shelling of the peshmergas. Fortunately, their helicopters killed 25 of their guards and mercenaries. Six of their dead were left over on the battlefield. One of their helicopters was hit by the peshmerga fire, but the crash site is still unlocated.

After receiving a painful blow, the enemy forces began to retreat. The peshmergas seized one 60-mm gun. Brother Muhammad Husayn [words indistinct], a member of the popular resistance forces who had recently joined the peshergas was martyred. We express our gratitude and appreciation for the heroism of the Bayan forces' peshmergas. We also extend our condolences to the martyr's family, the region's inhabitants and all peshmergas.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 666 ON FIGHTING

LD131738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Communique No 666 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued 13 October]

[Text] In his exalted name. During the past 48 hours fighting with artillery and other heavy weapons continued between the forces of the Islamic homeland and the feeble armed forces of Saddam on the southern and western fronts of the country. During some operations, our heroic forces who enjoyed full superiority destroyed 9 enemy tanks and vehicles, 2 mortar launchers, (?18) ammunition depots, 19 slit trenches and foxholes, 13 observation trenches, 4 mortar emplacements, 2 assembly places, and a command post. Our brave forces also killed or wounded more than 90 of Saddam's troops.

In the region west of Dezful, as a result of artillery fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2 enemy positions, 4 ammunition depots, a mortar, 3 tanks, a motor vehicle, 2 observation trenches and 2 slit trenches of the Saddamists were destroyed and 20 of them were killed.

In the Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Ayn Khosh regions our powerful forces opened artillery and mortar fire, destroying one command post and two observation trenches of the enemy. Our forces also killed or wounded 70 Iraqi soldiers.

Sporadic exchange of fire continued between our forces and the enemy on the western and eastern banks of the Karun River. Thanks to the fire of the brave combatants of Islam, one tank, one motor vehicle, 8 observation trenches, 2 mortar emplacements, 12 squad trenches and foxholes, one ammunition truck, 12 ammunition dumps and one fire-engine of the enemy were destroyed and several Iraqi military personnel were killed.

Combatants of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, opened fire on positions of Iraqi soldiers and prevented the activities of enemy bulldozers in (Waseliyyah) and inflicted some loss and damages on the enemy.

Thanks to the fire of brave combatants of the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on enemy positions in the occupied part of Khuninshahr, one vehicle, two mortar positions, one ammunition tent and one observation post of the invaders were destroyed and several Iraqi military personnel were either killed or wounded.

In the Sumar region, our combatants set fire to five enemy slit trenches and one mortar. In addition, as a result of artillery and mortar fire by our forces, several enemy trenches were destroyed in Pellekaneh, in the region of (Chakkeh Sheykh) and the personnel deployed in them were either killed or wounded.

During the past 24 hours, several encroaching Iraqi aircraft violated the airspace of several border cities in the south and west of the country, but the timely fire of our air defense units forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran